Remedial Action and Facility D&D

- Approximately 1.4 billion cubic meters of groundwater awaits a disposition decision, 20 million cubic meters of contaminated soil are expected to be capped in place, and 980 cubic meters of waste, consisting of spent resins generated from groundwater remediation and asbestos removed during deactivation and decommissioning of facilities, are expected to be disposed of at an off-site commercial disposal facility. Additionally, soils, rubble, and debris are expected to be disposed of at the ERDF.
- Approximately 1,500 cubic meters of debris contaminated with transuranic elements are expected to be generated during remediation activities. After sorting and repackaging, all 1,500 cubic meters are expected to be disposed of at WIPP.

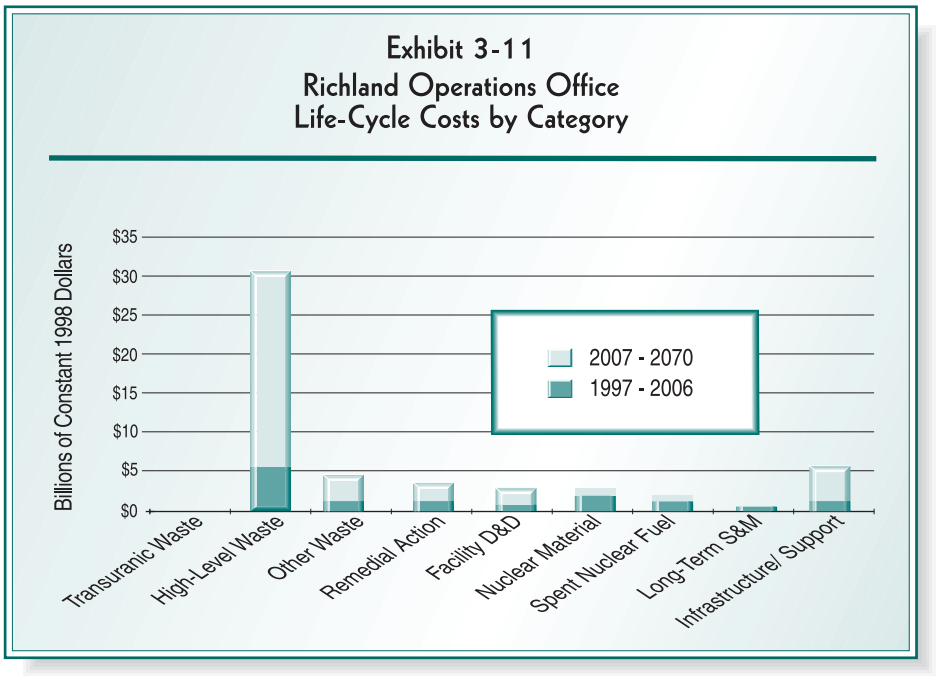
Nuclear Materials

- Nuclear materials quantities are classified and cannot be disclosed in this document.

Spent Nuclear Fuel

- Over 2,100 metric tons heavy metal of spent nuclear fuel are currently in inventory. After washing, packaging, and drying, spent nuclear fuel is expected to be transferred to ANL-W or placed in a repository.

Exhibit 3-11 displays the Hanford Site closure costs by major work scope category. As depicted in the exhibit, the majority of the cost involved in the completion of environmental management activities at Richland revolves around high-level waste.



3.2.4 Critical Closure Path and Programmatic Risk

The critical closure path schedule presented in Exhibit 3-12 sets forth the timetable for completing closure activities at the Richland Operations Office. The Hanford Site critical closure path reflects those cleanup activities which are key to achieving completion of the site cleanup mission and end states. In Exhibit 3-12, the highlighted activities show the critical closure path, which represents the series of events that drive the overall completion date for the site; the bars represent projects and activities, and the diamonds represent critical events and milestones that must occur for Richland to be completed by 2046.

As shown in Exhibit 3-12, this path goes through the retrieval, treatment, and disposition of the high-level waste currently stored in the Hanford tanks. To succeed along this critical closure path, many other activities are also critical: (1) urgent risks must have top priority, (2) the fixed costs for maintaining the site in a safe manner need to be reduced through facility stabilization and deactivation to make additional funds available for cleanup, and (3) the Environmental Restoration Project must remain a high priority because it results in visible near-term cleanup progress. Another concern is that the practice of storing wastes awaiting treatment and deferring the retrieval and processing of the transuranic retrievable wastes eventually will increase costs for additional storage facilities.

Completion of the EM mission at the Richland Operations Office as scheduled will depend on the timely accomplishment of critical activities and events. Sites have assigned programmatic risk scores to each of the critical activities/milestones. Appendix D provides a complete definition of programmatic risk. Exhibit 3-12 illustrates that Hanford has twelve projects and their associated activities and milestones with high programmatic risk (programmatic risk scores of 4 or 5 in any category). Two of these twelve are on the critical closure path and are associated with the Tank Waste Remediation System project and the disposition of high-level wastes. As stated in the previous paragraph, there are a number of other activities that are not on the "critical closure path" but are necessary for success along the critical path. These activities include Spent Nuclear Fuel, Waste Management, Environmental Restoration, and Transition Projects. Each of these projects have high programmatic risks assigned to their associated activities and milestones. Exhibit 3-13 presents a summary of milestones and critical path activities with high programmatic risk.

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